

REMARKS

This Amendment, submitted in response to the Office Action dated August 24, 2004, is believed to be fully responsive to each point of rejection raised therein. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration on the merits is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-5 are all the claims pending in the application. Claims 1-3 have been amended for improved conformity to US practice and improved clarity. The claim amendments are not being made to overcome the prior art rejections, and are not necessary to overcome the prior art rejections, as will become apparent from the discussion below.

I. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-2 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Gilbert et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,530,848).

The Examiner asserts that col. 3, lines 24-26 of Gilbert describe the XA/RO interface of claim 1. The respective column and lines cited by the Examiner merely describe interfacing an external process or processes to a transaction processing system. As described on page 4 of the specification for the present invention, in an exemplary embodiment of the invention, an RO or XA interface enables an external transaction monitor to confirm or cancel modifications to logged data and recover data. There is no indication of an XA/RO interface as claimed in the Gilbert reference.

Moreover, there is not teaching or suggestion in Gilbert of the claimed “logging service” in relation to the interface.

For at least these reasons, claim 1 and dependent claim 2 should be deemed patentable. Since claim 3 recites similar elements, it should be deemed patentable for the same reasons.

II. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claim 3 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gilbert et al. in view of Ngai et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,850,507).

The Examiner concedes that Gilbert does not teach the elements of claim 3 and cites Ngai to cure the deficiency. In particular, the Examiner cites Ngai for teaching validating each operation in a logging service. Claim 3 should be deemed patentable for the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 1.

Further, Ngai does not cure the deficiencies of Gilbert. In addition, Ngai appears to teach away from the present invention. In particular, the prior art (col. 2, lines 39-47 of Ngai) describes that changes made by uncommitted transactions be rolled back before the database could be made available to new transaction. This appears to be an operation of an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. See page 4, first full paragraph. Since Ngai attempts to overcome this aspect of the prior art, Ngai teaches a method contrary to the present invention.

III. New Claims

Applicant has added claims 4 and 5 to provide a more varied scope of protection. Claims 4 and 5 should be deemed patentable by virtue of their dependency to claim 1 for the reasons set forth above.

AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111
Appln. No.: 09/787,137

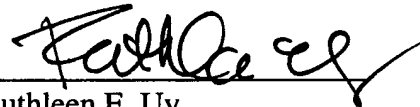
Attorney Docket No.: Q63172

III. Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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CUSTOMER NUMBER

Date: November 23, 2004